

Intrinsic and Extrinsic Value in *Erin Brockovich* Movie Script (An Ecolinguistics Analysis)

Nurfatimah Lissamustika¹

¹ English Literature Study Program, Language and Literature Department
Faculty of Humanities University of Halu Oleo
Corresponding Email: nurfatimahh2502@gmail.com

Abstract

This study focused on analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic value in “Erin Brockovich” by Susanah Grant. This study aimed to describe a character's utterance that contains intrinsic and extrinsic values in Erin Brockovich movie script. The research question is How intrinsic and extrinsic values are used in Erin Brockovich's movie script in terms of the Ecolinguistic aspect?. There are two sources of data in this study, they are movie scripts from Erin Brockovich movie as primary data and audiovisual movie as secondary data. This study indicated that the Erin Brockovich movie script has two values such as, intrinsic and extrinsic value. First, the intrinsic value is presented in the form of Erin's care to the people at Hinkley. Second, the extrinsic value is presented in the form of PG&E's selfish attitude towards the people at Hinckley. The writer obtained 21 data. 18 intrinsic value data and 3 extrinsic data of intrinsic value found in this movie script meaning that intrinsic value is more dominant than extrinsic value. Intrinsic value is more dominant than extrinsic value because in this movie script the focus is more on discussing positive actions carried out by the characters in the movie that is helping people by overcoming cases of water pollution.

Keywords: *ecolinguistics, extrinsic, intrinsic, movie, value*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a social practice within social life, one practice among others, inseparable from its environment. The basic idea is thus that the practices which constitute languages, on the one hand, and their environment, on the other hand, form ecolinguistic systems, where languages multiply, vary, influence one another, compete or meet. These systems are in relation to the environment at any time language is subject to the external stimulation it adapts regulations, which he will define as reactions to external stimuli by internal changes that tend to neutralize their effects, are thus a response to the environment. This response is first and foremost an addition from individual response variants which, over time, lead to the choice of certain forms, certain characteristics. In other words, there is an environmentally selective action on the evolution of language.

The environment is everything that is around us. This can be a living or non-living thing, this includes physical, chemical and other forces all of which interact with it and adapt to the conditions in their environment. In the environment there are also different interactions between animals, plants, soil, water, and living things and other living things. The environment of a language is used by people as one of the codes and only functions in connecting these users with one another and with nature, namely their social and natural environment. Environment and language are discussed in the discipline of ecolinguistics, where ecolinguistics addresses both of these.

Ecolinguistics is interdisciplinary linguistics, equating ecology and linguistics. In other terms, this research is also known as an ecological term. In the *Ecology of Language Shift*, Fill (2001: 67) explains that basically, ecology is the study of interdependence in a system. In language ecology, the concept of ecology combines environment, conservation, interaction, and systems in language. Two parameters to be linked are language and environment. This depends on the perspective used in both ecological and ecological languages. The combination of the two results in ecolinguistic studies. Ecology is the study of the relationship between living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment, it seeks to understand the vital relationship between plants and animals and the world around them. Ecology also provides information about the benefits of ecosystems and how we can use Earth's resources in ways that keep the environment healthy for future generations.

In ecolinguistics, discussing about Intrinsic and Extrinsic Value, these two theories differ from theories in literature, which are Intrinsic elements that build literary works from within (themes, figures, plot, settings, character / character, language style, and While extrinsic elements are elements that build literary works from outside (author biography, religion, philosophy adopted by the author, history, and socioeconomic conditions of the community which are the background of the creation of the literary work). In linguistic studies in which intrinsic value in ecolinguistics has a meaning that is used for positive purposes for the problem or interest of many people who provide great benefits for others, for example, poverty alleviation, the welfare of others, environmental preservation and so on while extrinsic value value is only intended to stop personal gain or profit, social status, famous name, winning competition, and other personal

goals that are not at all beneficial to others. The relationship between the two with ecolinguistics is equally discussing the environment as an object of study, how the environment itself is treated by humans good or bad, it is discussed in this theory.

This research is new research so the writer is very interested in researching this in order to provide additional insight to other researchers about intrinsic and extrinsic value which is one part of ecolinguistic studies. In this study the author uses Alan Drengson's theory because the explanation of his theories is very clear which with this theory can be clearly known about the relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic values in the study of ecolinguistics. In conducting research the author uses the theory of Alan Drengson because when compared with other theories the theory is more suitable to be used to discuss intrinsic and extrinsic values according to ecolinguistic studies.

The reason the writer chooses this title is that previous studies have not examined the use of intrinsic and extrinsic value in Erin Brockovich movie, therefore the writer wants to explore further in the intrinsic and extrinsic context in this film. In this film there are many utterances related to intrinsic and extrinsic values so the writer wants to examine about these utterances, intrinsic value is a value that is used for positive purposes for the problems or interests of many people that provide great benefits for others, for example, poverty alleviation, welfare of others, environmental preservation and so forth, utterances that contain intrinsic values contained in this film for example " Erin Brockovich investigated the case of a very dangerous hexavalent chromium which caused headaches, shortness of breath, heart failure, heart failure, reproductive failure, bone damage or organ damage, and caused all types of cancer, it was planted in a heated piston engine, through the flow of water to prevent corrosion by large companies Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and Extrinsic value values that are only intended for personal interests or benefits, social status, a famous name, win the competition, and other personal goals that are not at all beneficial to others, utterances that contain extrinsic value in this movie is Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) company, Disposing of Hexavalent Chromium waste in community water sites in Hinkley with the aim of preventing corrosion, as well as deceiving the community in the area by saying that it would be fine only for the benefit of the company and harming the entire community in Hinkley. In this film, there are many utterances and treatment by Erin Brockovich

as the main character of this film who is so eager to investigate the Jensens Family case regarding water pollution occurring at Hinkley.

The writer chose this film because the film Erin Brokovich (2000) was based on the true story of a widow of three children who managed to dismantle a case of environmental pollution in Hinkley, California. She brought residents there to sue Pacific Gas & Electric Company, a giant billion dollar asset company that has polluted groundwater for years. His way of life changed completely, starting when he discovered the irregularities in a medical record he got in the real estate case documents being handled by law firm Marsy. The document relates to the large Pacific Gas & Electric Company, which is suspected of polluting Hinkley's groundwater. The company then tried to buy the contaminated area silently after the pollution level got worse.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research. This study aims to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic used by Erin Brockovich in the Erin Brockovich film from an ecolinguistics perspective. Therefore, qualitative research is the right method to help the writer conduct this research. Writer conducts qualitative research because researchers focus on quality over quantity. Qualitative research was not only a set of techniques because it also required effort from the active researcher.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Intrinsic values where value is placed on goals such as alleviating poverty, contributing to the wellbeing of others, protecting the environment, or other altruistic goals which, in themselves, contribute to the common good. In other words, the goals are ethical and in themselves. Extrinsic value where value is placed on goals such as profit, status, fame, winning competitions or other self-serving goals which, in themselves, make no contribution to the common good.

Intrinsic Value

ED : You're emotional. You're erratic. You say any Goddamn thing that comes into your head. And I'm not saying that's bad. That can be great; that can be a lot of fun.

- ERIN : **"Fun?" Jesus, "fun?" I kill myself for a year and a half, hand you the best case of your life on a God damn silver platter, remind you of why you became a lawyer in the first place, and you think of me as "fun?"**
- ED : Okay, now you're making this personal, and it isn't.
- ERIN : **Not personal? That's my work there, Ed. My sweat, my labor, my time. If that's not personal, I don't know what is. (weakened) How dare you take that away from me.**
- ED : No one's taking anything.
- ERIN : Bullshit. You stuck me in Siberia dictating to some God damn steno clerk so you could finish this thing without me. After all I've done for you, that's the thanks I get.

Erin comes to the office to meet Ed (Mr. Masry) but when he arrives at the office Erin sees Ed having a meeting with Theresa and Potter without informing Erin. Erin is so angry at Ed because he made a decision without asking Erin's opinion first.

In the conversation between Erin and Ed there was an intrinsic utterance that was uttered by Erin, namely **"Fun?" Jesus, "fun?" I kill myself for a year and a half, hand you the best case of your life on a God damn silver platter, remind you of why you became a lawyer in the first place, and you think of me as "fun?"**, Erin so angry and disappointed when Ed thought Erin was just having fun, Erin spent a year and a half until Erin was sick from exhaustion, Erin did that proving that Erin was so angry when the case was so important that he was not included in the meeting for the meeting. In the middle of the conversation Erin also said **"Not personal? That's my work there, Ed. My sweat, my labor, my time. If that's not personal, I don't know what is. How dare you take that away from me"**. Erin's words seemed to emphasize that Erin sacrificed a lot of personal matters to handle water pollution cases at Hinkley, Erin sacrificed a lot of time for rest and time with her children. Erin's actions were strengthened by her words included in the intrinsic value category because the actions taken by Erin were positive actions that helped many people to sacrifice personal problems and prioritize all issues relating to the community at Hinkley.

Extrinsic Value

- BAUM : Mr. Masry, before you go off on some crusade, you might want to remember who it is you're dealing with here. PG&E is a 28- billion dollar corporation.

In the conference room Mr., Masry Erin and David Baum held a meeting to discuss the selling price of Donna's house which was priced at \$ 250,000 but Mr. Masry refused the price, because PG&E was not responsible for health costs. Because Mr. Masry declined an offer from David Baum. Based on the findings above, the writer indicates to be able to answer the research question, which question; how intrinsic and extrinsic values are used in Erin Brokonvich's movie script in terms of the Ecolinguistic aspect. Concept of intrinsic and extrinsic value devices adapted from Alan Drengson. Alan Drengson explained two theories that are intrinsic and extrinsic value. In this study the scope of the study, the writer focused on the object, Erin Brockovich's movie and the theory of intrinsic and extrinsic values in terms ecolinguistics aspect are used by Alan Drengson. This study just analyzes some dialog data as samples from movie scripts"Erin Brockovich " by Susanah Grant.

Intrinsic values where value is placed on goals such as alleviating poverty, contributing to the wellbeing of others, protecting the environment, or other altruistic goals which, in themselves, contribute to the common good. In other words, the goals are ethical and in themselves. Recognizes the intrinsic worth of humans, plants, animals, forests and rivers, that is, their value beyond direct, short term use for humans. Recognizing worth in nature, it is argued, is likely to encourage people to protect and preserve the conditions that support all life, including human life conditions that support all life, including human life.

Scenes and utterances in the movie Erin Brockovich, analyzed using the theory of intrinsic values because the movie is about human treatment towards others and humans with the environment. After analyzing the movie, the writer obtained 21 data of intrinsic value found in this movie script. In this movie there are many intrinsic values because someone helps other people's problems. Extrinsic value where value is placed on goals such as, profit, status, fame, winning competitions or other self-serving goals which, in themselves, make no contribution to the common good. Extrinsic values (such as a focus on personal enrichment, profit or status) are associated with environmentally destructive behaviors. Scenes and utterances in the movie Erin Brockovich, analyzed using the theory of extrinsic values because the movie also tells about the action of the PG&E Company that are detrimental to the Hinkley community. After analyzing

the movie script, the writer obtained 3 data of Extrinsic values found in this movie script. In this movie there are many intrinsic values because someone helps other people's problems.

CONCLUSIONS

Scenes and utterances in the movie Erin Brockovich can be analyzed using the theory of intrinsic and extrinsic values because the movie is about human treatment towards others and humans with the environment. After analyzing the movie, the writer obtained 24 pieces of data. 3 extrinsic value data and 21 data of intrinsic value found in this movie script meaning that intrinsic value is more dominant than extrinsic value. In this movie there are many intrinsic values because someone helps other people's problems.

Intrinsic value data contained in this movie focused more on the way someone conducts an investigation to solve a case, so that the utterances found in this movie are dominantly found when a character invests in another person to get a solution to a problem. Erin Brockovich (2000) was adopted from the true story of a widow of three children who managed to dismantle a case of environmental pollution in Hinkley, California. She brought residents there to sue Pacific Gas & Electric Company, a giant billion dollar asset company that has polluted groundwater for years. This movie is included in the intrinsic value category because a character in this movie helps solve problems from others, and there is some data that is an extrinsic value category because some action and utterances are carried out by someone only in their own interest and even to the detriment of others.

REFERENCES

- Alcott, B. 2005. *Jevons' paradox*. *Ecological Economics* 54(1): 9–21.
- Alexander, R. 2009. *Framing discourse on the environment: a critical discourse approach*. New York: Routledge.
- Blackmore, E. and Holmes, T. (eds) 2013. *Common cause for nature: values and frames in conservation*. Machynlleth, Wales: Public Interest Research Center.

- Chawla, S. 2001. *Linguistic and philosophical roots of our environmental crisis*. In A. Fill and P. Mühlhäusler (eds) *The ecolinguistics reader: language, ecology, and environment*. London: Continuum, pp. 109–14.
- Chilton. 2012. *Communicating bigger-than-self problems to extrinsically-oriented audiences*. Godalming: WWF UK.
- Clements, Evey. 1982. *A Study of the Relationship between Intrinsic and Extrinsic Variables and Job Satisfaction among Student Personne Workers in Community Colleges*. University of Massachusetts.
- Crompton. 2010. *linguists and social scientists and looked into the framing of environmental and social issues*. Perseus Books Publishers.
- Crompton, T. 2010. *Common cause: the case for working with our cultural values*. WWF-UK.
- Dey, Ian. 1993. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Drengson, Alan, Deval, Bill. 2008. *Human Ecology Philosophy*. Perseus Book Publishers. 2007043826.
- Eisenstein. 2011. *Sacred economics: money, gift, and society in the age of transition*. Berkeley, CA: Evolver Editions.
- Fairclough. 2003. *Analyzing discourse: textual analysis for social research*. London: Routled
- Fill, Alwin (1993): *Ökologuistik: Eine Einführung*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr.
- Fill, Alwin (2000): *“Language and Ecology: ecolinguistic perspectives for 2000 and Beyond,”* in: Proceedings of AILA ‘99, Tokyo.